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THE Enemies of our Domestick Tranquillity are at length sensible themselves, that they have wearied the People with their Falshoods, and find it necessary to apologize for their eternal Repetitions of the same groundless Clamours.

WE had *Caleb* confessing his *Craftsmanship* of the 9th Instant, that the People tired out with his Complaints about the Army; his *metaphysical Correspondent*, in his Letter of Saturday last, is no less convinced that their Cry of Corruption is equally *Stale* and *Nauseous*.

It is most entertaining to observe the Reason this *leman* offers to save the Honour of his Party, in the Attention of the *Publick*; they have expected, says he, that *Redress* is not to be obtained by *Complaint*; have they so? What pity is it then, this *plainant* will not grow Wise by their Example, and is off complaining to obtain *Redress*! no; he, *good*, has found a most alarming Reason for keeping Mouth of Complaint open for ever.

THE Clamour of *Prostitution*, and the *Cant* of *Corruption* are too *stale* for the Attention of the *Publick*: But, our *Author*, "The frank *Indecency* of uniting an abandoned Crew of *Scribblers*, to exert the Arts of fraud and Venality, and push them in Defence of Ministerial Authority, is so visibly an Attempt to corrupt the Morals, and baffle the common Sense of the Nation, that the Consequence of it concerns every man who prefers *Virtue* to *Vice*, and *Freedom* to *Slavery*."

COULD one think it possible that all this Outcry of corrupting the Morals, and baffling the common Sense of the Nation, this Alarm that is to rouse every Man has any Regard for *Virtue*, or Love for *Liberty*, would have no other Foundation, than that Gentlemen, used to give the *Publick* their Sentiments in dissenting Papers, have now agreed to convey them through the same Canal!

But it is *indecent*, we are told, that the *Friends* of Government should *unite together*: Happy then is it *Britain*, that those who tell us so, are not able to prevent it; or we might soon expect to hear these *ends of Decency* talking in another Strain, and informing us that it was *unlawful*, as well as *indecent*, the *Friends* of the Government to be united.

THESE are not groundless Surmises; but are founded on what they always attempted, when they have been in Power, and confirm'd by what they threaten, if they should be so again; for regardless of their Situation, and fearless of any *Reprisals* from the *stray Gentlemen* now in Authority, they have not applied to let us know, that the *Writers* against them should not be suffered. With no better Principles of *Justice* in their Hearts, do these *Men* take that *sacred* into their Mouths; and while they are conspiring to destroy the Peace of their Country, and combining together for the weekly Supply of a Paper of Sedition, they have the Effrontery to declaim against the Union of their Opposers. What have we not then to fear from such Men, were they in Power? They who tell us, we should not write together, would tell us now, we should not write at all.

I SHALL not make the least Objection to the *Scurrility* of our *Mock Patriots*; it seems, these *fool-mouth'd* Gentlemen lay claim to the whole Meadow of *Billingfare*, and are resolved to monopolize all its Produce. Never any of their own Cannon is turned upon them, they complain grievously, and call it *unlicensed Abuse*; which we may learn, that whenever they shall hold the Reins of Government, we shall, as heretofore, have Reason to fear nothing but *licensed Abuse*. But what is the Abuse which they are so much grieved? Why, if you will believe them, it is that they, *bonest Men*, are the *sincerest Friends* of the Government, and yet are treated as its *Enemies*; the *armest Friends* of our Constitution, and yet regarded as *Destroyers*. This is very hard upon them, indeed, if it be true, and ought to be remedied. I expected to have seen it proved to Demonstration; and am surpris'd that our *Author* should neglect so good an Opportunity of doing Justice to his *Illustrious Patrons*, and vindicating them from such severe Aspersions.

SURELY it could not be for want of Arguments to offer in their Behalf; no, even to me a thousand Reasons will occur in an Instant, to prove what *sincere Friends* they are to the Government; and how could they escape this discerning Patriot? Or how could he omit them on so fair an Occasion? What Excuse he will make to his *Friends* for this Neglect of them, I cannot divine; but certainly his Memory could not fail him, to relate the many good Offices they have been continually employ'd in towards the Government. — If at any Time, there has been a Misunderstanding betwixt the Government and any Power Abroad, nobody can forget what indefatigable Pains they have always taken, to make the Conduct of the Government appear justifiable in the Eyes of its Neighbours; and if their Prejudices have ever seem'd difficult to be removed, how zealous have these Patriots been to strengthen the Hands of the Government, that it might be secured against all Events!

WHEN, on the other hand, a Disposition to Reconciliation has been seen in each Party, what Labour have they not used to accelerate the Accommodation! How have they toiled to remove every Obstacle and every Difficulty that might retard the Work of Peace! — And if at any time this has been accomplished, how have these *real Patriots* rejoiced therein! What Satisfaction, what Hopes and Desires of its Continuance have they not expressed!

WHEN also unforeseen Accidents have disappointed their ardent Wishes for lasting Tranquillity, what Patriot Sorrows have they not felt! Has the Contention been among foreign Powers only? Has *Britain* had no Part in the Causes thereof? Yet what Fears have they not been filled with, lest we also should be involv'd in the Confusion! What Pains have they not taken to represent us formidable and brave, that none might be tempted to invade us! What Unanimity have they not recommended among his *Majesty's Subjects*? What Readiness have they not shewn to arm his *Majesty's* Hands in the Hour of Danger!

In short, whether we consider their Conduct as to its Influence abroad, or its Tendency at home, we shall find it equally directed for the Service of the Government.

LET us look upon their Endeavours to promote our domestick Tranquillity; let us view them in their Labours to make the People satisfied with the Price of their Liberties, by keeping alive the Remembrance of the Miseries from which the Revolution delivered them; and a Sense of the Benefits which it procured to them: How have they taught the People to rejoice under a Constitution where all the Ends of Government are answer'd; where *Protection* and *Allegiance* are reciprocal; where the Rights of the People and the Power of the Prince are exactly known and ascertained; where *voted Laws* are the Measures of Duty to both.

If too we consider how ardently they have propagated Affection for the *Protestant Succession*, Loyalty to their Prince, Obedience to the Laws, and Reverence to the Legislature; and with what Zeal they have recommended Union between the Governors and the Governed; with what Joy they have beheld the Harmony that has subsisted between the King and his Parliament, between the Sovereign and his Subjects; we must lament, with our *Author*, that these *Men* should ever have been treated as *Enemies* to the Government.

I must therefore repeat my Wonder when such *worthy Patriots* were so unjustly calumniated, that their *Advocate* did not urge these Arguments in their Vindication; and I doubt not but if these *abused Gentlemen* were questioned one by one on this Head, they would not only offer the Arguments which I have brought, to prove themselves *sincere Friends* of the Government; but, as a stronger Proof than any of them, they would tell us, that they were *Friends* to the Government, because the Government was an *Enemy* to the Constitution; and this would be agreeable to what they have been telling the People all along, and prove the Uniformity and Consistency of modern Patriotism.

As much is to be said in Behalf of our *Author's* Complaint, that they should be treated as the *Destroyers* of our Constitution who are its warmest Friends; the Justice of which Complaint no Man can doubt of that confines his Idea of our Constitution to that which existed in William the Conqueror's Days, or thereabouts; for I am persuaded, that neither this *Writer*, nor his *Patrons*,

would be understood to be *Friends* to our present excellent Constitution; no, that would be to suppose that they have meant the Reverse of all they have been saying these many Years, and that their *Invectives* against it were void of Sincerity. Besides, our present Constitution, if they pronounce aright, has two Epithets belonging to it which they mortally hate, and is, they say, a modern ministerial Constitution.

FROM all that I have advanced, it will appear with how much Injustice they are traduced by their Adversaries, and that they are equally *Friends* to our present Government and our present Constitution.

I did intend to have bestowed some Observations on our *Author's* logical Conceptions of Liberty and Independency; but finding that I shall not have Room in this Paper, I shall conclude with congratulating my Countrymen on their most happy Situation; happy at present, that their Persons are safe, their Properties secure, and their Consciences free; happier still in Prospect, that upon the Success of our modern Patriots, they will enjoy greater Safety of Person, greater Security of Property, and more ample Liberty of Conscience.

BRITANNUS.

LONDON.

The Appeal and Petition of the Rev. Mr. John Aynsley of University College, Oxford, Master of Arts, was heard on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th Instant, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, at his House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, his Lordship being Visitor, the College being of Royal Foundation: We hear the Case was thus: Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, founded three additional Fellowships in that College, and by a special Ordinance directed, that the Persons to supply the said Fellowship, should be elected out of the Diocesses of Durham, Carlisle, or York; yet so, that in case any of the Natives of the County of Northumberland should be equally qualified with the other Candidates, then such Natives should be preferred to all others: Upon the last Vacancy, Mr. Aynsley, a Native of the County of Northumberland, and Mr. Nelson, a Native of the County of York, on the 13th of March last (being the Day appointed for the Election) offered themselves as Candidates for the said Fellowship; and Mr. Nelson was chosen by a Majority of one Vote; whereupon Mr. Aynsley, thinking himself injur'd, brought his Appeal before the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, who, upon a solemn Hearing of Counsel on both Sides, declared the Election of Mr. Nelson void, as contrary to the Statutes, and ordered the Master and Fellows of the said College to admit Mr. Aynsley to the Fellowship, as justly entitled thereto. The Counsel for Mr. Aynsley were Mr. Fazakerley, and Doctor Andrews; for Mr. Nelson, Mr. Peer-Williams, and Doctor Cotterel.

Friday last the Gallows was erected at Norwich for the Execution of John Mann and Timothy Ward these next Day, who are two poor ignorant Wretches, whose Ages together can't make 43, yet they own the Facts they are to suffer for, and that they have been very idle, wicked Lads.

Wilson and Biggs, the Smugglers mentioned in our's of Wednesday last, who were executed near Haddich some Days ago, were both very bold intrepid Men, seem'd not at all afraid of Death, and not very sorry for the Crime which brought them to it. Their Bodies were carried back to Ipswich, and decently buried in St. Stephen's Churchyard; black Gloves being given to the Bearers of the marry'd Man; and white Gloves to the Bearers of the Bachelor.

Mr. Robert Laurence, a Gentleman of Ipswich, just come of Age, Generous, Affable, and universally Beloved, was unhappily drown'd last Week. He and another Person having taken a Boat at Walton for Ipswich, the Boat sprung a Leak not far from Shore; on which they both jump'd over-board to save themselves; but Mr. Laurence sunk directly, and the other attempting to save him in vain, was with Difficulty got on Shore almost dead. Mr. Laurence was not found till next Day.

We hear that the Week before last, a Fire broke out at Dundee, which burnt down the Post Office, and other Houses, and damaged several more.



The Earl of Monrath, and several other Persons of Distinction, are landed at Chester from Ireland.
Mr. Cornelius Delany, an eminent Weaver at Dublin, is dead, having left 10,000*l.* behind him, of which he has bequeathed 5000*l.* to charitable Uses.

Some Days ago died also at his Seat at Headford in the County of Galway in that Kingdom, the Right Hon. George St. George, Baron St. George, and a Baronet, whose Ancestors have resided at Hatley Magna (now called Hatley St. George in Cambridgeshire) ever since the Reign of King Henry I. and one of them was Sheriff of that County and Huntingdonshire in the Time of Edward III. and represented the County of Cambridge. And in the Year 1627, Sir Henry St. George, Richmond Herald at Arms, being sent with the Order of the Garter to Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, he was by that King knighted; but the first Baronet of this Family was the Deceased's Father, Oliver St. George, who was so created by Charles II. in 1660. The Deceased was advanced to the Peerage in the first Year of the late King; and in the First of his present Majesty he was appointed Vice Admiral of the Province of Connaught. He has left Issue only one Daughter by his Lady Margaret, Daughter to John Skelington, Viscount Massareen.

The Lady Anne Scott, second Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, is dangerously ill at his Grace's Seat at Sunning in the County of Berks.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Page and Mr. Justice Probyn, having finished the Oxford Circuit, arrived in Town.

Mr. Yoward, Attorney at Law in the City of York, is appointed by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, to be his Receiver General of that Province, in the room of the late Nicholas Sugar, Esq; deceased.

On Monday next begins the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Hicks's Hall for the County of Middlesex.

Last Thursday in the Afternoon, two Bailiffs went to arrest Mr. Hill, a Farmer, of Crosley Green near Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, and at their attempting to secure him, a Battle ensued, wherein Mr. Hill had his Head cut in several Places, and his Right Arm broke short in two Places, with which Wounds, &c. he languished till Yesterday Morning, when he died, and on Saturday last the Bailiffs were apprehended, and committed to Hertford Jail, and this Day the Coroner's Jury is to sit on his Body.

Last Sunday in the Afternoon several Gentlemen on Horseback and in Coaches, were robbed between Putney and Kingston Hill, by two Highwaymen well mounted, and known to be Turpin the Butcher, and Rowden the Pewterer, the remaining two of the late Gregory's Gang. They unhorsed one Mr. Wife a Sadler, and two Gentlemen, on Putney Common, bound them, and left them in a Ditch, where they lay near an Hour before they were released. The same Morning several Persons were robbed near Barns Common.

Last Saturday Morning died at his House at St. Albans, in a very advanced Age, John Foster Esq; a Gentleman of a very pious and liberal Estate, and in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Hertford.

Edinburgh, Aug. 11. Thursday last John Smith, a Serjeant in Lord Howard of Effingham's Regiment, was whipt at Musselburgh, and drummed out of the Regiment, with a Rope about his Neck, for speaking disrespectfully of his Majesty, and offering to drink the Chevalier de St. George's Health. This Fellow was so audacious as to give a Six-pence to a Man to carry back the Rope to his Captain. — At the same time two Centinels were whipt for Desertion, and a third received his Pardon immediately before he was coming out to be shot.

A Letter from a Burgess to the Magistrates of the Town of Musselburgh.

Gentlemen,
SINCE of all social Virtues, common Honesty is, by much, the greatest, the publishing an uncommon Instance thereof, as it requires no Apology, so Silence on such an Occasion would indeed hardly admit of any. Virtue, in all Ranks, high or low, should, by all possible Means, be cherished and promoted; as Vice, on the contrary, ought, at any Rate, to be discountenanced and suppressed. Pursuant to these just (tho' unfashionable) Notions, you have lately given a shining Proof of your Regard to Honesty, by making John Gourley (a poor Coal-driver) a Burgess of your honest Town, for returning to the Owner, a Letter-case lost on Musselburgh Sands, containing 100*l.*, &c. As this Compliment may prove useful to honest John and his Family; so it is, in Point of Honour, wisely calculated for his Meridian, and every Way worthy of a Town, whose ancient established Epithet is HONESTY itself. It may be alledged, that it is impertinent to

trouble the World with such trifling Affairs, *scilicet*, *Hoc curat Populus Romanus*; but on due Reflection it will be found, that such publick Enticement to Virtue, are of more Consequence to the State, than Snarlers, at first Sight, may probably be aware of. I shall say no more, lest, by enlarging injudiciously, I say less to the Purpose. Yours, &c.

Launceston, Aug. 12. On Wednesday the 6th Inst. Henry Rogers, and one of his Assistants, John Street, found guilty at the last Assizes here, for Murder committed in opposing the Sheriff of Cornwall in the Execution of his Office, were executed at St. Stephen's near this Borough. The following Account is given of him in a Paper printed at Plymouth.

While under Sentence they were visited by the Rev. Mr. Bedford, and seemed both very penitent, particularly Rogers, who never cared to make use of any thing else but Bread and Water.

His Wife was not permitted to come to him till the Day of his Execution, which, he said, troubled him much. He desired he might speak with her in private, but it was not granted. She asked him several Questions, as, *My Dear, what shall I do with our dear Children Billy and Polly?* For Billy, he said, pray take Care of him yourself, and let Mrs. Pearce have Polly. She said she would, if Mrs. Pearce would take her. She then asked him if he was willing to die? He said he was, and hop'd he had made his Peace with God. When he came to the Gallows, being much press'd on by the Minister to confess the Murders, he said he was guilty of one of them, but knew nothing of the others; but whether he did or not, had it been in his Power, he would have killed as many more, and thought he committed no Crime. He seemed to be of an undaunted Courage, and advised the Spectators, *Rather than go to Law, lose your Estate; and if they will have your Coat, give them your Cloak also.* After praying some time, he turned to the People, and said, *Woe be to him by whom the Offence cometh.*

He desired he might be buried in a decent Manner, and said, that his Man that suffered with him was ignorant of the Crime. His Man had little to say, but that tho' he was innocent he was willing to die, for that by his Course of Years he could not live much longer; and he hop'd God would receive his poor Soul.

Durham, Aug. 13. Last Wednesday Jonathan Simpson was hang'd here for the Murder of his own Male Bastard Child, about 4 Years of Age. He shewed no Sign of Repentance, but died hardy and unconcerned as any Fellow that ever stretched a Rope.

The same Evening the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough arrived here, and took up his Lodgings at Mr. Ralph Gowlan's, Attorney at Law.

And on Monday his Lordship dined at the Castle with the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of this Diocese.

Yesterday 3 Companies of Handyside's Regiment of Foot arrived here from Berwick.

Bristol, Aug. 13. The Statue of King William being landed, and brought into Queen's-square in two large Casks, the Scaffolding for erecting it on the Pedestal is near compleated.

On Thursday last the Assizes ended at Gloucester, when the following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. Edmund Goodrich, for the Murder of Robert Gregory a Bailiff, by shooting him thro' the Thigh when he came to arrest him on an Action of Debt. He is ordered to be hung in Chains near Cheltenham; William Dowell, for feloniously entering the Dwelling-house of William Walter, and stealing thence 25*s.* Christopher Graydon, for robbing one Daniel Holbrow of 6*s.* Jonathan Willis, for breaking open the Dwelling-house of Thomas Minty, and stealing a Pair of Buck-skin Breeches and a white Dimity Waistcoat; Nathaniel Willis, Brother to John Willis, for several Robberies on the Highway, &c. Sarah Tolly, and Sarah Byllis, for the Murder of their Bastard Children. The latter was found guilty of the Crimes perpetrated two succeeding Years on two of her Children.

Sarah Tolly, Christopher Graydon, and William Dowell are reprieved.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 140. India 147. South Sea 82. Old Annuity 107 1-half. New ditto 106 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 93 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 98 1-4th. Royal Assurance 96 1-4th to 1-half. London Assurance 12 3-8ths. York Buildings 4. African 15. India Bonds 41. 18*s.* Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 14*s.* Prem. South Sea Bonds 31. 1*s.* Prem. Bank Circulation 81. 5*s.* Prem. Salt Talties 31. 5*s.* Premium. English Copper 21. 2*s.* Premium. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 11. 5*s.* per Cent. Discount.

Custom-house, London 16th Aug. 1735.
For S A L E.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

(N) Wednesday the 27th August, 1735, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale by Auction, in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London, a Parcel of Tea, Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, &c. Waters, and Arrack (clear of all Duties.) To be sold the King's Warehouse on Monday the 25th, Tuesday the 26th, August, from 8 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 1 till 6 in the Afternoon, and on Wednesday Morning of the Sale.

N. B. The Buyers are to pay down in Part 5*l.* each Lot, and the Goods to be taken away in 14 Days, the Lot Money will be forfeited, and the Goods sold, but where the Lots do not amount to Five Pounds, Buyers are to pay down one Half. The Goods to be weighed and re-gauged on the Delivery.

This Day is published,
[Price Six-pence]

THE ARTICLES against the late Lord B——ke, sent from London, March 16. 1734. Agents of the Pr——r, in relation to the Affairs of the Land, during the Rebellion of the late Lord Mar——, contained in several Letters of Defence from his Lordship, in Reply to those Letters by Mr. Mu——ay, Secretary to the Pr——r.

NB. The Reader will observe, that several Words in the last Letter are shorten'd, which could not be put at Length with any Decency; but those Words being only periphrastics bestowed by Mr. Mu——ay on the Pr——r, be better understood than express'd.

This Day is Published,

Price bound 1*s.* 6*d.* or 16*s.* per Dozen.

The SECOND EDITION,

(With a Preface, shewing, that there is more Union and Belief among Protestants, than among Papists, and a much safer Way to Salvation) of

THE whole FAITH and DUTY of a CHRISTIAN; methodically explained in the

By WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D. Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Colwall in Herefordshire. Printed for J. Walthoe over-against the Royal-Exchange Cornhill.

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1. The HISTORY of the Old Testament.
2. The LIFE of our Blessed Saviour.
3. The ACTIONS of the Apostles.

III. Dr. STEVENSON's SERMON at the Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

This Day is Published,

A COLLECTION of several Treatises

of the Right Hon. EDWARD EARL of CHESHIRE, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may find in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkenness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contentment with our Condition. 11. Of the best Providing for it. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Liberty. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sickness. 17. Of Penitence. 18. Of Conscience. 19. Of an Active and Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrilege.

III. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquity.

IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, insisting upon Particulars not necessary to the Point in Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect due to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalm of David. With Devotions applicable to the Troubles of Times.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Peele at Little Head in Amen Corner.

N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, and the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-writing may be seen at T. Woodward's.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.